



Introduced Version

**HOUSE CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION No. _____**

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED RESOLUTION

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION recognizing the 150th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

**Porter, Austin, Bartlett, Battles,
Bauer, Brown C,
Candelaria Reardon, DeLaney,
Dvorak, Errington, Forestal,
GiaQuinta, Goodin, Hale, Harris,
Kersey, Klinker, Lawson L, Macer,
Moed, Moseley, Niezgodski, Pelath,
Pierce, Pryor, Riecken, Shackelford,
Smith V, Stemler, Summers,
VanDenburgh**

_____, read first time and referred to Committee on

20132752

2013

HC 1026/DI 84+



HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION recognizing the 150th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Whereas, The Emancipation Proclamation, declaring that all slaves in the rebellious states were free, was issued by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863;

Whereas, 2013 marks the 150th anniversary of this famous document;

Whereas, President Abraham Lincoln enacted the proclamation through his power as Commander-in-Chief;

Whereas, President Lincoln felt the Emancipation Proclamation was a necessary measure to weaken the strength of the Confederacy, where slaves were made to support the Confederate forces on the battlefield and the Confederacy's economy at home;

Whereas, The Emancipation Proclamation was never challenged in court;

Whereas, Although many members of President Lincoln's cabinet were originally opposed to the proclamation, saying that it was too radical, the Union victory at Antietam, Maryland, convinced the cabinet to support the proclamation;

Whereas, The Emancipation Proclamation allowed African Americans to serve in the military;



Whereas, More than 200,000 African Americans would eventually join the Union war effort, but the Confederacy did not allow slaves to actually fight until the month before the Confederacy's defeat;

Whereas, The Emancipation Proclamation also aided the Union war effort by gaining the Union international support and preventing the slave-free parts of the world from recognizing the Confederacy as a legitimate nation;

Whereas, President Abraham Lincoln is believed to have made reference to the Emancipation Proclamation in the Gettysburg address by saying "this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom";

Whereas, Although most praise President Abraham Lincoln for preserving the Union, he considered the Emancipation Proclamation his crowning achievement, remarking when signing it, "I never in my life felt more certain that I was doing right than I do in signing this paper. If my name ever goes into history it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it";

Whereas, Italian general and politician Giuseppe Garibaldi wrote to Lincoln on August 6, 1863, saying "Posterity will call you the great emancipator, a more enviable title than any crown could be, and greater than any merely mundane treasure; and

Whereas, The Emancipation Proclamation paved the way for the adoption of the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which outlaws slavery, and which went into effect on December 18, 1865: Therefore,

*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives
of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,
the Senate concurring:*

- 1 SECTION 1. That the Indiana General Assembly recognizes the
- 2 150th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, one of the most
- 3 important documents in the history of the United States.

